



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Summary of plague and yellow fever.

MONTH OF JULY, 1912.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Caracas:			
Plague.....	July 1-15.....	2
	July 16-31.....	1
Yellow fever.....	July 1-15.....	¹ 6
	July 16-31.....	2

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

Caracas:			
Plague.....	Aug. 1-16.....	1
	Aug. 17-31.....
Yellow fever.....	Aug. 1-16.....	1
	Aug. 17-31.....	² 1
Maiquetia:			
Yellow fever.....	Aug. 1-16.....	1	1
	Aug. 17-31.....	4	2

¹ Four cases imported.² From Maiquetia.**ZANZIBAR.****Zanzibar—Examination of Rats.**

Consul Weddell reports that during the two weeks ended August 14, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 1,930 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

Cholera outbreak in August, 1912.

Referring to the outbreak of cholera at Zanzibar which was noted in the Public Health Reports of August 16, 1912, page 1351, the following notice has been received:

Sixteen suspected cases of cholera, with six deaths, have occurred in Zanzibar native jail, to which the infection is absolutely confined.

The disease, of which the source is uncertain, first appeared in the jail on August 5. Three deaths took place on August 7, one on August 8, and two August 9.

Every sanitary precaution was adopted immediately on the first appearance of the disease, including the following measures:

(1) Isolation of the sick at the infectious diseases hospital at Gulioni.

(2) Segregation of all contacts by the total evacuation of the jail and the transference of the prisoners and prison staff to Prison Island.

Careful and systematic examination of the main water supply of the town is being carried out. So far no contamination has been discovered.

D. S. SKELTON,
Captain, Medical Officer of Health.

ZANZIBAR, August 9, 1912.

Consul Weddell reported the occurrence of 35 cases of cholera, with 17 deaths, at Zanzibar during the week ended August 14, 1912.

Quarantine against Zanzibar.

According to information received from American Chargé d'Affaires Wheeler at Rome, all vessels arriving at Italian ports from Zanzibar were made subject, by ordinance of August 15, 1912, to the quarantine measures instituted by ordinance of 1907 against cholera.